Book-case

REPORT

OF THE

CHINGLEPUT REFORMATORY SCHOOL

IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY,

FOR THE YEAR

1893.

MADRAS:
REPRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

1894.

CHINGLEPUT REFORMATORY SCHOOL.

From the Honorable Mr. A. MONRO, M.A., B.C.L., Acting Director of Public Instruction, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 30th April 1894, No. 3988.

I have the honour to submit herewith three copies of my Proceedings, No. 3942, dated 28th instant, reviewing the report on the working of the Reformatory School, Chingleput, during the past calendar year.

ENCLOSURE.

Proceedings of the Director of Public Instruction, dated 28th April 1894, No. 3942.

Read the following letter from the Superintendent, Reformatory School, Chingleput, to the Director of Public Instruction, dated 30th March 1894, No. 490 :—

I have the honour to submit my report on the working of the Reformatory School for the calendar year 1893. The order followed in this report is in accordance with the instructions conveyed in your Proceedings, dated 27th April 1893, No. 4621.

2. *Staff.*—Surgeon-Major W. F. Thomas continued in charge of the school until 18th November, on which date I relieved him. Dr. Thomas availed himself of one month's privilege leave from 2nd June, during which period Mr. J. P. Lewis, the Deputy Superintendent, was in charge of the school in addition to his own duties. The number of general education teachers continued to be only four as in the previous years. They were assisted by the compounder, the gymnastic instructor, and a peon. These are teachers of inferior qualifications ; hence there is a pressing necessity for an additional teacher of superior qualifications, and in the absence of one, the general education work cannot be advanced beyond the Primary examination. The following statement gives the required particulars regarding the teaching staff :—

No.	Name.	Designation.	Qualifications.	Salary.	Remarks.
				RS.	
1	Mr. M. D. Jacobs ...	Headmaster	Trained Secondary Grade, Lower, and Sub-Assistant Inspector's Test, Branch III.	40	
2	T. Antoniswami Pillai ...	Second Master ...	Trained Secondary Grade, Lower.	25	
3	A. Subramaniya Aiyar ...	Third do. ...	Trained Primary Grade, Lower.	13	
4	K. Devarajulu Naidu ...	Fourth do. ...	Do. do.	8½	
5	Manikkam Nayagar ...	Peon and School Assistant.	Do. do.	7	
6	Vacant	Weaver Instructor ...	......	25	Ezra Asha, Acting. (Passed Intermediate Technical Examination in Weaving.)
7	Do.	Carpenter Instructor.	......	18	C. Muniswami Naicken, Acting. (Passed Elementary Technical Examination, First class.)
8	Koshi Velayudha Asari ...	Blacksmith do.	Middle School, First class, in Branch XX.	18	
9	Muhammad Hussain ...	Tailor do.	Elementary Technical Examination in Tailoring, First class.	20	
10	Tirumalai Naidu	Garden do.	*Nil.* ...	8	
11	C. Subramaniya Mudali ...	Drill Instructor, No. I.	Pensioned Sepoy. ...	9	
12	Lazar Philip	Drill Instructor, No. II.	Do. ...	7½	
13	Vacant	Gymnastic Instructor.	......	10	N. Raman Nayar, Acting. (Trained in the Teachers' College, Saidapet.)
14	Guru Manikkam	Drawing Master ...	Higher Examinations in Drawing and Middle School Examination, Second class.	5	Draws also Rs. 12 as Compounder.

The staff of peons consists, as in the previous years, of one head peon and eight peons. This strength is below that laid down by the Inspector-General of Jails. Three of the peons possess some special qualifications; one of them is a trained Primary grade schoolmaster, and two are pensioned sepoys, who perform the duties of drill instructors.

3. *Strength.*—The school was six years and two and a half months in existence on the 31st December last. During this period 264 pupils had been admitted. Of these, 21 were sent away under the orders of Government (some were transferred to jails as they were found unsuitable for this school, a few were released as they suffered from incurable diseases, and one was transferred to the Lunatic Asylum); 1 died from cholera in 1891, and 91 were discharged after undergoing training for longer or shorter periods. There remained at the close of the year 151 pupils against 153 at the close of the previous year. The number of juveniles who were refused admission during the year owing to want of accommodation, and who were released from jails before room was available for them, was only 8 against 17 in 1892 and 22 in 1891. It is inferable from these figures that the number of juvenile offenders considered fit to be sent to this school has been decreasing. It may be that the long periods of detention ordered in the case of most boys in this school have begun to act as a deterrent on juvenile offenders outside the school, save in the case of the Madras city boys, who develop abnormally the worst side of their nature.

4. *Pupils admitted during the year.*—The following statement gives the required particulars of the pupils admitted during the year. The number admitted is 35 against the same number in the two previous years, the admissions being restricted by the present limited accommodation :—

Serial number.	Admission number.	Age on admission.	District belonging to	Caste.	Offence.	Sent as habitual offenders or on first conviction.
		YRS.				
1	230	13	Madras	Kavarai	Robbery	On first conviction.
2	231	13	Do.	Do.	Theft in a building	Habitual.
3	232	14	Do.	Muhammadan	Do. do.	Do.
4	233	13	Do.	Pariah	Theft	Do.
5	234	13	Chingleput	Vellala	Do.	On first conviction.
6	235	14	Madras	Muhammadan	Criminal breach of trust	Do.
7	236	12	Do.	Vellala	Theft in a building	Habitual.
8	237	15	Do.	Palli	Do. do.	Do.
9	238	15	Tanjore	Kammalan	House-breaking and theft	Do.
10	239	10	Do.	Vadugan	Do. do.	On first conviction.
11	240	12	Madras	Muhammadan	Theft	Habitual.
12	241	10	Coimbatore	Weaver	House-breaking and theft	Do.
13	242	10	Do.	Padayachi	Theft in a building	Do.
14	243	14	Madras	Vellala	Receiving stolen property	Do.
15	244	14	North Arcot	Vanniyan	House-breaking and theft	On first conviction.
16	245	13	Tinnevelly	Vellala	Perjury	Do.
17	246	14	Tanjore	Weaver	Theft	Habitual.
18	247	13	Do.	Vellala	House-breaking and theft	Do.
19	248	13	Madras	Do.	Theft in a building	Do.
20	249	12	Do.	Muhammadan	Theft	Do.
21	250	11	Malabar	Taragan	Do.	Do.
22	251	11	Trichinopoly	Vellala	Do.	Do.
23	252	15	Coimbatore	Do.	House-breaking and theft	Do.
24	253	14	Madras	Muhammadan	Theft in a building	Do.
25	254	10	Do.	Vellala	Theft	Do.
26	255	15	Do.	Edayan	Do.	Do.
27	256	14	Do.	Pariah	Do.	On first conviction.
28	257	10	Do.	Muhammadan	Do.	Do.
29	258	12	Nilgiris	Do.	Theft in a building	Habitual.
30	259	13	Madras	Kavarai	Theft	Do.
31	260	14	Chingleput	Edayan	Theft in a building	Do.
32	261	11	South Arcot	Dasiri	Theft	On first conviction.
33	262	15	Salem	Kammalan	Theft in a building	Habitual.
34	263	14	Coimbatore	Korava	Dacoity	Do.
35	264	12	South Arcot	Kavarai	House-breaking and theft	Do.

Of the pupils admitted 17 or nearly half the number came from Madras, and of them 13 were habitual offenders. Thus, Madras continued to supply the largest number and the worst class of juvenile offenders. There was no Native Christian

nor Brahmin admitted during the year, and only 2 Pariahs against 5 in the previous year. The number of Muhammadans admitted rose to 7 against 3 in the previous year, and this confirms what has been noticed by the Inspector-General of Jails that the proportion of Muhammadan convicts to the free population of that faith has been rising continuously. Of the criminal class, only one boy, a Korava, was admitted during the year.

5. *Ages of pupils and periods of detention.*—The following table gives the required particulars :—

	Number of Pupils.
Age not exceeding 8 years ...	2
Do. do. 9 do. ...	1
Do. do. 10 do. ...	11
Do. do. 11 do. ...	15
Do. do. 12 do. ...	34
Do. do. 13 do. ...	34
Do. do. 14 do. ...	35
Do. do. 15 do. ...	19
Total ...	151

	Number of Pupils.
Period of detention not exceeding 3 years ...	15
Do. do. 4 do. ...	35
Do. do. 5 do. ...	43
Do. do. 6 do. ...	26
Do. do. 7 do. ...	27
Total ...	151

The above figures show that the great majority of the pupils will be detained sufficiently long in the school to acquire sound primary education and sufficient skill in some trade or other to enable them to earn an honest livelihood when they return to their villages. It is hoped also that the wholesome discipline and the moral training they will undergo during the above period will send them away cured of the evil dispositions and habits they were prone to prior to their entering the school.

6. *Districts represented.*—The following statement gives the distribution of pupils according to their districts compared for two years :—

		Pupils.	
		1892.	1893.
1.	Madras ...	37	51
2.	North Arcot ...	14	12
3.	Coimbatore ...	12	11
4.	Tanjore ...	11	11
5.	Ganjám ...	5	3
6.	Kistna ...	8	5
7.	Chingleput ...	7	9
8.	Nilgiris ...	7	6
9.	Madura ...	4	2
10.	Tinnevelly ...	7	5
11.	South Arcot ...	6	5
12.	Salem ...	6	6
13.	Gódávari ...	3	3
14.	Trichinopoly ...	8	8
15.	South Canara ...	2	1
16.	Nellore ...	4	2
17.	Vizagapatam ...	2	2
18.	Malabar ...	2	2
19.	Cuddapah ...	4	3
20.	Kurnool ...	2	2
21.	Bangalore ...	1	1
22.	Bellary ...	1	1
	Total ...	153	151

Madras continued to send in the largest number of boys; more than one-third belonged to that city. Anantapur continued to be unrepresented, while the remaining districts appear in the list, but only a few are represented adequately.

7. *Crimes.*—The crimes for which the boys were judicially punished are as follow :—

Crime.	Number of Pupils.
1. Theft	93
2. House-breaking	2
3. House-breaking and theft	32
4. Robbery	3
5. Dacoity	1
6. Theft and escape from lawful custody	2
7. Dishonestly receiving stolen property	2
8. Kidnapping a child with intent to steal	1
9. Criminal misappropriation of property	1
10. Delivering counterfeit coins	1
11. Mischief by killing cattle	1
12. Mischief by fire	1
13. Causing grievous hurt	1
14. Member of unlawful assembly and rioting	1
15. Culpable homicide not amounting to murder	2
16. Breach of trust	2
17. Putting stones upon a railway	2
18. Murder	2
19. Perjury	1
Total ...	151

In the majority of cases the offences were against property, and the offenders were evidently victims to circumstances which compelled them to resort to thefts and other kindred offences. Thus the majority of the boys are proper subjects for reformatory treatment.

8. *Caste of pupils.*—As to the caste of pupils, they were divided as follows during the past two years :—

	Number of Pupils. 1892.	1893.		Number of Pupils. 1892.	1893.
1. Brahmin	3	3	24. Native Christian	10	7
2. Komatti	2	1	25. Muhammadan ...	23	24
3. Vellala	8	16	26. Satani	1	1
4. Kavarai	11	12	27. Madigavadu ...	3	3
5. Weaver	1	3	28. Palli	5	6
6. Gavundavadulu ...	1	1	29. Vanniyan ...	6	7
7. Padayachi ...	5	4	30. Vadugan	5	4
8. Kammalan ...	3	3	31. Balija	5	4
9. Okkiliyan ...	1	1	32. Dévara	1	1
10. Edayan	5	7	33. Gavudu	1	1
11. Sembadavan ...	1	1	34. Saiva Chetti ...	1	1
12. Mahratti Tailor ...	1	1	35. Janapan	1	1
13. Patna Chetti ...	5	5	36. Toraiyan	1	1
14. Upparavan ...	1	1	37. Gamalla	1	1
15. Agambadiyan ...	5	2	38. Taragan	0	1
16. Telaga	2	1	39. Oddan	1	0
17. Palla	2	2	40. Tulu Tiyan ...	1	0
18. Paria or Malavadu	14	14	41. Boyi	1	0
19. Korava	2	3	42. Shanar	3	0
20. Villi or Yenadi ...	2	1	43. Dandasi	1	0
21. Jogi	2	1	44. Pulaiya	1	0
22. Dasiri	3	4			
23. Kalla	1	1	Total ...	153	151

As in the previous years, the caste pupils continued to preponderate. The increase among Vellala pupils from 8 to 16 is most striking. There was a falling off in the number of Native Christians, while Pariahs showed no increase. Odda, Tulu Tiyan, Boyi, Shanar, Dandasi and Pulaiya disappeared from the list at the

close of the year. Pupils of the thieving castes, such as Palla, Korava, Yenadi, Jogi and Kalla were comparatively few, only 8 against 9 in the previous year. Great difficulty has been experienced in the ultimate disposal of these boys after their discharge.

9. *Accommodation.*—No orders were received during the year as to the permanent location of the school. The unsuitableness and insufficiency of the accommodation at the disposal of the school has retarded its progress and checked its growth. The work of improving the cubicles is proceeding.

10. *Sanitation and health.*—The following statement compares for three years the admissions into hospital and the prevailing diseases treated :—

Admissions into hospital.			Name of disease.	Number of cases treated.		
1891.	1892.	1893.		1891.	1892.	1893.
383	239	86	Febricula	122	23	10
			Influenza	11	...	...
			Chicken-pox	2	22	...
			Dysentery	7	1	1
			Diarrhœa	62	3	1
			Eczema	9	4	2
			Wounds	27	24	14
			Sprain	6	9	1
			Boils	6	5	6
			Ulcer	3	6	11
			Abscess	4	10	2
			Other diseases	124	132	38
			Total ...	383	239	86

The great falling off in the admissions into hospital during the year was partly due to the improved condition of the year, as compared with the two previous years, and partly to greater care being exercised in admitting pupils into hospital; all pupils who were suspected of reporting sick with the view of shirking school or work were treated only as out-patients and sent to attend to their daily work. There was no death during the year. (The only death since the establishment of the school was the one from cholera in 1891.) All pupils are vaccinated on admission. Periodical re-vaccination was also performed to insure the boys a thorough protection against small-pox, and the result was that there was not a single case of small-pox or chicken-pox during the year. The pupils were weighed monthly and an abstract weighment statement was submitted to you quarterly. The pupils are also weighed once a year for the purpose of the gymnastic register which is regularly maintained. The progress made by the pupils in their weight continued to be satisfactory. Conservancy and cleanliness continued to be carefully attended to as in the previous years. The latrines, though defective in construction, were kept as clean as circumstances admitted of. I have heard nothing as yet as to the result of your correspondence with the Superintending Engineer, V Circle, regarding the construction of latrines on an improved system, the want of which was pointed out in previous reports.

11. *Conduct and discipline.*—As in the previous years, boys from the City of Madras, who had increased in number considerably, continued to be the most refractory; and among others, the new pupils generally caused more trouble than the old ones. It is therefore found necessary to keep a special watchful eye on all new pupils for the first six months or so after admission. The prevailing fault with them is their propensity to steal anything eatable, chiefly from the garden. They do not think it wrong to steal if they could escape detection. The majority of the boys possess marked facial peculiarities which point to strong animal instincts and to low mental and moral qualities. These characteristics account for their presence in the school. It is only by a long course of training with a view to suppress the one, and to improve the other, that the reformation of the pupils in

this school is mainly sought. The following statement gives the nature of punishments awarded and the number of cases under each compared for two years:—

Punishment.	Number of cases. 1892.	1893.
Corporal punishment with penal diet	53	23
Do. do. with fine	13	13
Do. do.	107	89
Penal diet with fine	7	14
Do.	27	21
Loss of marks	6	6
Fines and deductions from earnings	42	35
Loss of good conduct badges	9	3
Degradation from Monitorship and Assistant Monitorship ...	6	7
Solitary confinement	...	1
Total ...	270	212

Considering the circumstances set forth in the commencement of this paragraph, there was, in my opinion, a satisfactory decrease in the number of punishments awarded during the year. Of the 151 pupils at the close of the year, no punishment whatever is recorded against 69, and 36 pupils were punished only once against 60 and 37, respectively, in the previous year. Out of the total punishments recorded above, 49 were for tobacco and snuff cases. It is expected that in the Reformatory Act now under revision, a provision will be made to render penal the giving of such forbidden articles as tobacco, snuff, &c., to pupils in a Reformatory School. Corporal punishment was awarded only in 125 cases against 173 in the previous year, because punishment by fines and deduction from earnings was more freely resorted to as suggested by you. Fines were adjusted in the manner mentioned in paragraph 14 of the last report. The total of fines in cash at the close of the year, which is deposited in the school cash-chest, amounted to Rs. 42-3-3. I hope to be able at an early date to submit proposals for the ultimate disposal of fines, which, I think, should be spent for the benefit of well-behaved and deserving boys.

12. *Attempt at escape.*—There was, I am glad to record, no attempt at escape during the year. The facilities that exist for eluding the watch are great, and there are no "walls, bolts, nor bars" during the day to deter a boy from escaping, if he chooses to do so, and his movement during play hours under rule 16 (*f*) is as unrestricted as possible. In these circumstances it should be a matter of surprise that no pupil attempted to escape, but the fact is that the pupils are made to feel that they have a home in the school, they are happy under the influence of moral discipline, watchful care, and the educational and industrial training they receive.

13. *Monitors and Assistant Monitors.*—As in the previous year, there were 5 monitors and 9 assistant monitors. With the present limited staff both for teaching and supervision, the monitors and assistant monitors continued to render good service; they were useful as assistants in the various departments and branches of the school. Among the privileges conceded to these select pupils, one is that at night they are not locked up in cubicles like other boys, but they are allowed to sleep each one in a separate ward which contains from five to twelve cubicles which they supervise, and the gate of the ward is merely closed and bolted, but not locked. This arrangement provides for the necessary alarm being given or action taken in the event of any emergency, such as a fire or a boy being taken ill at night in his cubicle. The monitors and assistant monitors continued to behave well on the whole. The degradations enumerated in paragraph 11 *supra* were confined chiefly to assistant monitors, and the explanation given in paragraph 14 of last year's report as to the number of degradations still holds good.

14. *Moral training.*—Every opportunity is availed of to inculcate good principles into the pupils and to suppress their wicked propensities. They are carefully supervised during the time spent on the play-ground, where, in the society of companions of similar pursuits, the character and disposition of boys are deve-

loped, and the best opportunities for moral training are afforded. The moral lessons with which the reading books are interspersed are questioned on and impressed on the pupils. On Sundays the pupils receive a course of lessons, the object of which is to teach the great moral truths of religion and morality common to all mankind. Singing of Tamil lyrics and of moral songs composed specially for the pupils to relieve the monotony, and the narration of moral tale to lend additional interest to the lessons also form a part of the Sunday school scheme. Apart from the moral training detailed above, reformation is also sought by training the pupils to habits of obedience, industry, order and cleanliness, and also by a judicious system of rewards and punishments. The practice of telling lies and the use of indecent language receive every possible discouragement.

15. *The Mark system.*—The mark system continued to work satisfactorily as in the previous year. The average earning per week advanced from Rs. 7–3–8 to Rs. 8, but the total earnings drawn during the year amounted only to Rs. 320 against Rs. 390–9–11 in the previous year. The apparent decrease is due to the fact that the amount drawn during the year was only for 40 weeks. The amount in the Savings Bank to the credit of the pupils at the end of the year was Rs. 506–12–11 against Rs. 537–3–8 at the end of 1892. The decrease was due to large withdrawals during the year on account of discharged pupils. A statement showing the earnings of individual pupils is hung up in the school for the information of all concerned.

16. *General education.*—The general education course continued to be in accordance with the curriculum prescribed for aided and recognized schools, the subjects taught being the three compulsory ones in Tamil and Telugu, English, Singing, Action Songs, Geography, History of India and Drawing. Only three hours during the day (10-30 A.M. to 1-30 P.M.) are devoted to general education. The voluntary night class held from 7-30 to 9 P.M. is restricted to about 25 to 30 pupils per night, as the accommodation for that class is limited. Eighty-eight pupils out of the 151 studied English. The strength of the general education classes compared for two years was as follows :—

	1892.	1893.
Special Class	10	15
IV Standard	20	19
III do.	28	14
II do.	25	39
I do.	39	25
Infant do.	31	39
Total ...	153	151

The Special class consisting of boys who had passed the Primary examination continued to receive instruction in Drawing, English and Arithmetic. As remarked by you the full curriculum of the first form could not be introduced into this class for want of a teacher, and I have therefore, as directed by you, provided in the budget estimate for 1894–95, submitted by this office, for an additional teacher on Rs. 20–1–25.

17. *Inspection.*—The Assistant Inspector of Schools, Fourth Division, examined the school on the 21st January 1893. The following statement shows the satisfactory manner in which the school acquitted itself at that examination :—

Standards.	Number presented.	Number passed.			Percentage of passes.	Failed.
		Merit.	Ordinary.	Total.		
III	28	19	5	24	85	4
II	25	13	7	20	80	5
I	35	27	6	33	94	2
Infant	17	12	4	16	94	1
Total ...	105	71	22	93	88	12

The Assistant Inspector's report on the above examination together with the Inspector's endorsement and your review thereon is attached (Appendix I). The Assistant Inspector also does not approve of the arrangement by which subordinates, other than teachers, are made to do teaching work—*vide* paragraph 2 *supra.* His opinion is that it cannot be continued without "loss of efficiency." His suggestion that pupils who show aptitude for drill and gymnastics should be sent to the Teachers' College to be trained as gymnastic instructors, resulted in your promising two scholarships to be held by such pupils in the above College after their discharge. The late Dr. Bradshaw inspected this school on the 29th March 1893. The following remarks of his are interesting:—

"On the 29th March I inspected the school and the reformatory generally and was particularly struck with the clean appearance of everything and the good order and discipline maintained in the institution."

"The hand-writing in the copy-books and on the slates was remarkably good—in fact in no school have I seen it so good throughout."

Mr. Marsden, Acting Inspector of Schools, Central Circle, visited the school on the 30th September 1893 and entered the following remarks in the school visitors' book:—

"I spent about two hours in the reformatory school this morning and looked carefully over all departments of work. I am able to record my satisfaction with all that I saw. The results of the detailed examination of the various standards lately held by the Assistant Inspector of Schools were extremely good and show that the teachers have done excellent work. An additional master seems however to be required. I was particularly struck with the neatness of the written exercises, including copy-writing, and with the smartness with which the drill and gymnastic exercises were done by the senior boys. Several good varieties have been introduced into the ordinary system of extension movements by the Deputy Superintendent, who, in my opinion, deserves credit for the generally satisfactory state of the institution."

18. *Primary Examination.*—The school sent up 19 pupils for the Primary examination held in January 1893 and produced results far more satisfactory than those of 1892. The subjoined table shows how the school fared at that examination.

Number presented.		Passed for certificates.				Passed in compulsory and in one optional subject only.		Total passed.		Failed.	
		I class.		II class.							
1892.	1893	189 2.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
14	19	3	9	7	6	...	2	10	17	4	2

Up to the end of the year 37 pupils in all passed the Primary examination with 15 in the first class.

19. *Industrial Training.*—The industries taught in the school continued to be the same as in the previous years. The present strength of the school will not admit of any additional industry being taught. You have in your Proceedings, dated 5th July 1893, No. 7484, decided that the question of introducing the Printing industry into the school should lie over, as suggested by me, until the future location of the school has been settled. The strength of the industrial classes as they stood at the close of the year was as follows:—

Industry.	Passed Intermediate Technical examination.	Elementary Technical examination.		Standards.					Remarks.
		Passed.	Studying for.	IV.	III.	II.	I.	Total.	
Carpentry	...	2	...	...	12	9	11	34	Some of the weaver pupils practise also tape-making as a subsidiary industry.
Blacksmith's work	...	1	1	2	4	7	9	24	
Weaving	1	...	1	5	10	6	7	30	
Tailoring	...	1	1	2	10	10	22	46	
Gardening	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	
							Total ...	151	
Tape-making	...	...	...	...	6	2	3	11	

All pupils are as a rule put to gardening on admission, and on passing the first standard in general education or earlier, if thought desirable, they are allowed to choose a trade and are drafted to it. Transfer from gardening to a trade is held as a reward for diligence in school. The pupils in the garden class draw all the water required for irrigating the gardens, and this exercise serves to develop their physique. The pupils in the industrial classes also take their turn at gardening for about four hours per week.

20. *Industrial Examinations.*—Mr. E. Holder, Acting Superintendent, School of Arts, Madras, examined this school in Carpentry, Blacksmith's work, Weaving and Tape-making on the 28th and 31st July 1893. Mr. W. H. Nurse of Messrs. Oakes and Company examined the Tailoring class and he describes the results of his examination as "most satisfactory." The reports of the above named gentlemen together with your review thereon are attached (Appendix II). You consider the results in the several industries as satisfactory on the whole.

21. *Technical Examinations.*—In November 1893, the Weaver instructor and Chinta Chandrayya, pupil No. 63, appeared for and passed the Intermediate Technical examination in Weaving. The Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations was pleased to remark that the work turned out by these candidates was remarkably good. The Assistant Weaver instructor also passed the Elementary examination in that trade. One pupil in Carpentry, one in Blacksmith's work and one in Tailoring passed the Elementary examination; only one pupil failed and that was in Tailoring. Three pupils passed in Drawing—two in Geometrical Drawing and one in Geometrical and Free-hand. The pupils of this school have up to date secured one pass at the Intermediate Technical and 12 passes at the Elementary Technical examinations. Periods of detention are not sufficiently long to enable a larger number of pupils to appear for the Technical examinations. It takes from 5 to 6 years to prepare an ordinary boy for these examinations, but most pupils are discharged from the school at the end of that period. Two of the pupils who passed the Primary examination continued to undergo training as compounders in the local dispensary. Arrangements will be made to increase the number of pupils receiving such training, but the difficulty is that the knowledge of English possessed by the boys is insufficient to enable them to receive instruction in compounder's work. English, at present, is the weakest subject taught in the school.

22. *Accounts of the Industrial departments.*—The usual credit and debit statements for the year are attached as Appendix III to this report. They enable one to see at a glance what industry has been carried on at a profit and what not. The figures show that Carpentry worked at a loss of Rs. 261–8–7 and Blacksmith's work at a small loss of Rs. 17–4–8, and the remaining three industries at a profit, while on the whole the Industrial department yielded a profit of Rs. 543–5–11 against Rs. 322 in the previous year. The loss in Carpentry was due partly to the unavoidable waste of materials (which is more than in any other industry) occasioned by imparting practical instruction to the boys, and partly to the fact that during the year there was a falling off in large profitable orders. The scope for large orders in such a small place as Chingleput is gradually diminishing. Every endeavour was made to effect economies in the purchase of raw materials, for it will be observed that, while in 1892 the materials purchased for the carpenter cost Rs. 1,229–15–5, in the year under review they cost only Rs. 1,083–11–3. The high rate of exchange which prevailed during the year has also contributed to the loss in Carpentry; for the price of many imported articles used in that department, such as superior locks, brass handles, hinges, screws, firmer's glue, glass paper, &c., cost more than they ever did. However I hope to be able before long to turn the loss into profit in the Carpenter's department. The want of a show-room precludes the manufacture of superior articles in Cabinet-making, and it is such articles that pay in the long run. In Blacksmith's work, the loss was entirely due to the high rate of exchange; for all materials used in that industry, such as iron, steel, brass and tin were foreign, and cost more than they did in previous years.

The profit under Weaving is highly satisfactory. This is mainly due to the fact that at present this is the only institution on this coast which manufactures textile fabrics of the kind woven in this school, and therefore there is no competition to reduce profits, while Carpentry and Blacksmith's work suffer severely from the keen competition in Madras and in the town itself.

23. *Discharged pupils.*—The following statement gives the required particulars of pupils discharged during the year :—

Serial number.	Admission number.	Name of pupil.	Age on admission.		Period in school.		District belonging to	Present employment as far as it is known.	Caste.
			Y.	M.	Y.	M.			
1	227	M. Chinnappayyan	16	0	0	2	Madras..	(Transferred to jail).	Pariah.
2	47	L. Sirasuddin	12	0	5	0	Tinnevelly	Student	Muhammadan.
3	49	Ala Panakkalu	12	0	5	0	Kistna	Labourer	Telaga.
4	50	K. Komaran	12	0	5	0	Tanjore	Carpenter	Kammalan.
5	52	S. Govindan	12	0	5	0	Do.	Petty dealer	Padayachi.
6	53	P. Narayanaswami	10	0	5	0	Do.	Bellow's boy	Vadugau.
7	87	Y. Narayanaswami	14	0	4	0	Cuddapah	Tailor	Agambadiyan.
8	89	P. Suryanarayanan	14	0	4	0	Kistna	Sepoy, 24th Native Infantry.	Shanan.
9	92	G. Kaliya Naikko	14	0	4	0	Ganjám	Labourer	Boyi.
10	93	N. Vogadhu Naikko	14	0	4	0	Do.	Do.	Dandasi.
11	55	R. Mottayyan	11	0	5	0	South Arcot	Not traceable	Villi.
12	116	I. Nannumiyan	14	6	3	6	Tanjore	Bandy-driver	Muhammadan.
13	58	K. Pazhaniyappan	13	0	5	0	Coimbatore	Cultivator	Vellala.
14	101	K. Subbadu	14	0	4	0	South Arcot	Labourer	Balija.
15	95	I. Paramasivan Asari	13	8	4	4	Tinnevelly	Unemployed	Kammalan.
16	75	S. Raman	13	2	4	10	Coimbatore	Bandy driver	Agambadiyan.
17	98	T. G. Anbu	13	10	4	2	Madras	Carpenter	Native Christian.
18	107	M. Yedugadu	14	0	4	0	Nellore	Weaver	Mala.
19	69	A. Chinnappan	12	0	5	0	Nilgiris	Blacksmith	Native Christian.
20	70	G. Muniyan	13	0	5	0	North Arcot	Gardener	Jogi.
21	138	K. Arunachala Padayachi	15	0	3	0	Trichinopoly	Sepoy, 3rd Light Infantry.	Padayachi.
22	140	Sheik Chinna Mowla	15	0	3	0	Nellore	No report	Muhammadan.
23	79	H. Abdulla Khan	12	2	5	0	Madura	Unemployed	Do.
24	48	D. Muttayyan	12	0	5	8	Tinnevelly	Pyal schoolmaster	Kavarai.
25	150	Sheik Imam	10	0	2	10	Madras	(Discharged owing to chronic illness).	Muhammadan.
26	117	T. Karuttana Nadan	14	0	4	0	Madura	Unemployed	Shanan.
27	214	M. Narayanaswami	12	0	0	11	Salem	(Discharged owing to chronic illness).	Kavarai.
28	118	K. Ramudu Chetti	14	0	4	0	South Arcot	Peon	Komatti.
29	132	V. Angappan	14	10	3	2	Coimbatore	Do.	Agambadiyan.
30	11	S. Subbadu	11	0	6	0	North Arcot	(No report)	Oddan.
31	80	M. Subramaniyan	13	0	5	0	Do.	Petty dealer	Kavarai.
32	82	M. Francis	13	0	5	0	Nilgiris	Labourer	Native Christian.
33	159	K. Karuppan	15	0	3	0	Coimbatore	Toddy-drawer	Shanan.
34	41	E. Chandu	12	0	6	0	Malabar	Carpenter	Pulaiya.
35	158	M. Rangaswami	15	0	3	0	Coimbatore	Cook	Vadugan.
36	43	A. Channayya	12	0	6	0	South Canara	Unemployed	Tiyan.
37	122	Kassim Sahib	14	0	4	0	Kistna	(No report)	Muhammadan.

No pupil in the above list, discharged after completing his course in the school, has relapsed. Number 227 was transferred to a jail, as he was found to be 16 on admission. Numbers 150 and 214 were discharged after a short stay in the school, because they suffered from chronic diseases.

24. *Conduct of discharged Pupils.*—The number of discharged pupils to be accounted for is 91—*vide* paragraph 3 *supra.* The following particulars are gleaned from the reports of Magistrates and other reliable sources as to the conduct of the above pupils :—

		NO.
(i)	Well-conducted as reported on by District Magistrates and other reliable officers ...	70
(ii)	Not reported on by Magistrates, most of whom being under six months after discharge ...	4
(iii)	Emigrated to Bombay, Ceylon and Rangoon ...	3
(iv)	Cannot be traced ...	6
(v)	Died after discharge ...	2
(vi)	Conduct not quite satisfactory ...	2
(vii)	Relapsed and in jails ...	4
	Total ...	91

It will be observed that 70 pupils out of the 91 discharged have been favorably reported on as to their conduct. Thus 77 per cent. of the discharged pupils have secured a good report. This percentage is almost equal to the percentage of good reports (78 per cent.) secured by discharged pupils from Reformatories in Great Britain, but compared with the Reformatory school at Alipore, this school shows a decidedly better result; for, according to the report of that school for 1892, the number of youths said to bear good character is only 69 per cent. of the number discharged on expiry of their periods of detention. As regards the comparatively few pupils who have relapsed, it must be admitted that, out of the large number discharged, there must be a few—the proverbial "black sheep—" whose moral turpitude must be so great as to resist all reforming influences.

25. *Occupation of discharged Pupils.*—Of the well-conducted ex-pupils, only a small proportion was sufficiently long in the school to learn a trade which they could practise with advantage after discharge, but all were sufficiently benefited by the general education they received to perform, more efficiently than they did, the occupation they followed previous to conviction. The 70 well-conducted pupils are reported to be occupied thus:—

	No.
Pursuing the trade, Blacksmiths' work, learnt in this school ...	5
" " Carpentry " " ...	6
" " Tailoring " " ...	4
" " Weaving " " ...	2
" " Cultivation " " ...	9
Pursuing occupations helped by the discipline and training received in this school ...	15
Pursuing occupations followed prior to conviction (a few of whom being unemployed) ...	29
Total ...	70

Thus 17 of the discharged pupils follow the trades learned in the school. I consider this encouraging in view of the fact that in this country it is difficult for those not belonging to the artisan castes to secure a foot-hold in industrial occupations. The technical instruction imparted in this school may not, in all cases, turn out practical carpenters, blacksmiths, weavers, &c., but it will undoubtedly give the pupils the "hand and eye training" which will qualify them to learn quickly and successfully and with little waste of materials the routine of any handicraft which they may be called upon to do after they leave the school. A training of this kind is what most pupils of this school, who have caste prejudices to contend with, need. I am glad to be able to report that the number of *ex*-pupils who have enlisted in the Native Army has increased to 5. One is in the Queen's Own Sappers and Miners, two in the 24th Native Infantry, one in the 17th Native Infantry, and one in the 3rd Palamcottah Light Infantry. All these pupils are doing well. Army is a good field for the employment of the well-behaved youths of this school.

26. *Disposal of discharged pupils.*—Every effort is made to obtain suitable employment for well-conducted pupils, and most Magistrates continue to take due interest in seeing them settled in life, and yet, apparently, owing to their unfortunate antecedents a few of the well-behaved boys are left unemployed. Your circular to all the heads of schools and officers in the department instructing them to apply to this office for the services of well-conducted boys for inferior appointments has not, I am afraid, received the attention it deserved. I would suggest that another circular in the form of a reminder urging on all officers and heads of schools the necessity of employing well-behaved pupils of this school may be issued. The only officers who applied to me for the services of discharged pupils to be employed as peons are the Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Western Circle, and Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Schools, Tinnevelly, Hospet and Madanapalle Ranges.

27. *Physical education.*—The physical education of the pupils continued to receive the attention which the time assigned to that subject admitted of. Systematic instruction in gymnastics and drill in which all the pupils participate, is given twice a week for half an hour each time. The physical training drill continued to be exercised with great interest. It is well adapted for setting up the pupils.

28. *Finance.*—The following table compares the expenditure under the various heads, and also the sale receipts for two years :—

	1892.			1893.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Establishment	9,066	3	9	8,259	6	7
Rations	5,443	0	4	5,254	3	4
Hospital charges	2	6	9	...		
Service postage and telegrams	43	0	0	56	8	0
Clothing and bedding	471	4	2	585	9	6
Office contingencies	701	2	7	682	4	9
Travelling allowance and batta of pupils ..	229	7	0	141	6	6
,, ,, establishment.	363	0	6	255	14	6
Library, mark and work money ...	483	5	11	431	1	0
House-tax	10	0	0	10	0	0
Manufactures	1,745	8	2	2,081	6	1
Furniture and apparatus	428	11	0	555	11	0
Special contingencies	...			17	3	0
Total ...	18,987	2	2	18,330	10	3
Deduct receipts (sale-proceeds) ...	1,876	6	8	2,152	14	8
Net expenditure ...	17,110	11	6	16,177	11	7

In reviewing the previous report you remarked that there was an increase in the expenditure under almost all the heads, but such is not the case, I am glad to point out, in the year under review. The gross expenditure fell from Rs. 18,987–2–2 to Rs. 18,330–10–3, and the net expenditure from Rs. 17,110–11–6 to Rs. 16,177–11–7. The sale-proceeds paid into the treasury increased from Rs. 1,876–6–8 to Rs. 2,152–14–8. The daily average number of pupils during the year was 150 as against 149 in the previous year, and the cost of maintenance per head fell from Rs. 114–13–4 to Rs. 107–13–7. This compares favourably with the cost per head in the Alipore Reformatory School which was Rs. 108–14–6 in 1892. The departmental system of rationing, as you are aware of, has been introduced with effect from 1st January last. I have no doubt that it would prove more economical than the contract system.

29. *Inspection by the Inspector-General.*—Dr. D. Duncan, the Inspector-General of this school, paid a visit to and inspected this school on the 17th February 1893. Dr. Duncan was very much pleased with all that he saw and heard in this school.

30. *Diet and the effect of gingelly-oil.*—The scale of diet in force remained the same as in the previous year. In passing orders on your review of the last report, the Government ruled (para. 1 of G.O., dated 18th May 1893, No. 1035, Judicial) that the effect of the substitution of gingelly-oil for ghee in this school should be carefully watched, because the use of that oil had been discontinued in Lunatic Asylums on a report from the Surgeon-General that it has a tendency to produce bowel-complaints. In this school, however, the use of that oil has had no ill-effect and it has been in use since October 1892; while, on the other hand, the health of the boys has improved since the use of the oil. In 1891, when ghee was in use, there were 69 cases of dysentery and diarrhœa (*vide* para. 10 *supra*). In 1892, the number of these cases fell to 4, and last year there were only 2 such cases. It is true that 1891 was comparatively an unhealthy year, and that much of the sickness in that year was due to climatic causes. I consider that fresh unadulterated gingelly-oil is quite good enough for the boys in this school. Its cost is usually 50 per cent. less than that of ghee.

31. *Committee of Visitors.*—The Visiting Committee held 8 meetings against 9 in the previous year. Only one meeting failed for want of a quorum. The following statement gives the particulars of work transacted by the committee at their meetings :—

(*a*) Number of reports on discharged pupils read and considered ...	71
(*b*) Number of times the punishment book was examined	8
(*c*) Went round the school to hear complaints, to see that the requirements of section 5 of the Act have been complied with, and that the management of the school is proper in all respects ..	8 times.
(*d*) Special cases brought to the notice of the Inspector-General ...	6
(*e*) Revised, considered, or fixed the age of pupils	3 times.

No non-resident member, excepting the Collector of the district, attended a single meeting during the year. This is to be regretted. As most of the remarks recorded by the visitors are interesting, I attach extracts (Appendix IV) for your information.

32. *Conclusion.*—Both the Deputy Superintendent and myself are thankful that you recognize the fact that we have much up-hill work before us, and that our efforts to maintain and improve the school as a reforming agency are appreciated. There is one other point to which I beg to refer before concluding. This is the only Reformatory school in India which is managed by the Educational Department, all the rest belong to the Jail Department; and this fact has been emphasized by Mr. A. G. Cardew, I.C.S., Inspector-General of Jails, in the following words recorded by him on the 27th February 1893:—

"I would record again the great advantage which this school possesses in being under the Educational Department. I feel that, if it were under the Jail Department, there would be an unavoidable tendency to regard and treat it as a jail."

This is perfectly true, as the great majority of people who have not visited this school are unfortunately under the impression that this is a jail and that its inmates are treated as convicts, and that therefore, when they are discharged, they do not deserve to be regarded any better than released convicts, but those who visit the school and see its working, invariably go away with a great deal more favorable opinion of the school and of the pupils than they had before their visit. It is with the view, therefore, of giving the outside public a correct idea of the working of the school that I have in this report dwelt at some length on some of the important features in the working of the school. This may make the report appear long, although it is much shorter than the previous report.

33. The service-books have been written up to date.

APPENDICES.

I.

Proceedings of the Director of Public Instruction, dated 28th June 1893, No. 7118.

Read the following letter from the Assistant Inspector of Schools, Fourth Division, to the Inspector of Schools, Central Circle; dated Madras, 29th March 1893, No. 1250:—

I have the honour to report that the Reformatory School, Chingleput, was inspected on the 21st January 1893.

2. The realization of so large an amount as Rs. 202 from garden produce is noteworthy. The staff is efficient. All the teachers have done good work during the year. It is, however, numerically weak for the work that has to be done. It is very desirable that the Fith standard should be maintained which could not be unless an additional teacher be appointed. The present arrangement by which other servants of the establishment are made to do teaching work cannot be continued without loss of efficiency. No fees are levied from the pupils. Sudras by caste and agricultural labourers by occupation form the bulk of the attendance. The increase in the strength of the Upper Primary class is a satisfactory feature. Accommodation consisting of one room and verandahs round the open inner yard is insufficient and unsuitable. The verandahs are exposed to sun and rain. There will be a great deal of noise when all the classes are at work. Sanitary arrangements are thoroughly satisfactory. Furniture and apparatus are fairly adequate. All the registers are properly and carefully maintained.

3. The results of the Primary School Examination were very good. The results of inspection were equally good and reflects great credit on the teachers.

4. Some of the pupils showed a peculiar aptitude for drill and gymnastics. It is suggested that they may be sent up for training to the physical education class in the Training College, Saidapet, to be afterwards employed as circle gymnastic instructor by Local Boards.

5. The report was received filled up from the Superintendent on the 19th February 1893. The delay in submission is due to heavy inspection work at the close of the year in Nellore District.

No. 4027.

Submitted to the Director of Public Instruction.

2. The insufficiency of the tutorial staff has been referred to in the Director's Proceedings, No. 4621 of the 27th ultimo.

3. On the 29th March I inspected the school and the Reformatory generally, and was particularly struck with the clean appearance of every thing and the good order and discipline maintained in the institution.

The hand-writing in the copy-books and on the slates was remarkably good—in fact in no school have I seen it so good throughout.

4. A copy of the report and of this is forwarded to the Superintendent.

MADRAS, (Signed) J. BRADSHAW,
19*th May* 1893. *Inspector of Schools.*

Recorded.

2. The remarks of the Assistant Inspector and the Inspector regarding the state and efficiency of the school are fully endorsed.

* * * * *

(True Extract.)

(Signed) D. DUNCAN,
Director of Public Instruction.

II.

Proceedings of the Director of Public Instruction, dated 24th November 1893, No. 13057.

Read the following letter from the Acting Superintendent, School of Arts, Madras, to the Director of Public Instruction, dated Madras, 13th September 1893, No. 744 :—

With reference to your Proceedings, No. 6539, dated 14th June 1893, I have the honour to submit the following report on the Industrial work of the Reformatory School which I visited on 28th and 31st of July last.

2. Examinations were held according to the four standards of the Grant-in-Aid Code in carpentry, blacksmiths' work, weaving, and tape-making. The results are briefly shown in the following tabular statements. Lists showing the names of the boys in each department are also enclosed :—

I.—Carpentry.

—	Number examined.	Number passed. Merit.	Number passed. Ordinary.	Number passed. Total.
Standard A	9	4	5	9
,, B	15	7	8	15
,, C	1	1	..	1
,, D	2	2	..	2
Total ..	27	14	13	27

II.—Blacksmiths' work.

—	Number examined.	Number passed.		
		Merit.	Ordinary.	Total.
Standard A	7	2	4	7
" B	6	1	5	6
" C	4	2	2	4
" D	2	1	1	2
Total ..	19	6	12	19

III.—Weaving.

—	Number examined.	Number passed.		
		Merit.	Ordinary.	Total.
Standard A	4	1	3	4
" B	9	5	3	8
" C	7	6	1	7
" D	3	3	..	3
Total ..	23	15	7	22

IV.—Tape-making.

—	Number. examined.	Number passed.		
		Merit.	Ordinary.	Total.
Standard A	2	2	..	2
" B	5	4	1	5
" C	2	..	1	1
" D	1	1	..	1
Total ..	10	7	2	9

3. *Carpentry.*—The total number of boys in this section at the time of the inspection was 33, of which 27 were presented for examination. All passed; the other six had been recently admitted and were not prepared for any test. The work done by the candidates at the examination was highly satisfactory; they had been well taught. As regards accommodation, I think the workshop is too small, especially as orders for furniture are taken and work also turned out for sale. A room about twice the size of the present one is needed.

4. *Blacksmiths' work.*—Of the 23 students in this section, 19 were sent up for examination and 18 passed; of the other four students, three were new boys and one had passed the Elementary Technical examination in blacksmiths' work last year. The work of the students was very satisfactory, some of the articles made by them being superior to ordinary bazaar work. It was reported that all the work turned out in this department is readily sold. Here also the accommodation is insufficient, the workshops should be extended.

5. *Weaving.*—There were 30 students in this section at the time of the inspection; of these, 23 were presented for examination and 22 passed. Of the seven not examined, six were new boys and one had already passed the Elementary Technical examination in weaving. The work of the students was, as usual, very neatly and rapidly executed; they seemed thoroughly to understand all the different stages and processes in weaving. Of the 23 candidates who appeared, 18 were examined on the English loom and 5 on the Native loom. There is no proper workshop for this department; the looms are all arranged in the verandah, which is far too narrow for this purpose. A proper shed is absolutely necessary, as the work turned out in this

department is not merely experimental, almost all of it is sold. Weaving at the Reformatory might, with advantage, be carried on on a much larger scale than at present if a place in Madras could be opened for the sale of the manufactured goods. As regards the usefulness of the trade to the boys, I think it is equal to carpentry or blacksmiths' work, the only disadvantage being that of expense at the commencement, a single loom costing more than all the tools necessary for a carpenter or blacksmith; but, on the other hand, weaving is far more easily and quickly learned than either of the other two trades, and considering the short period for which some of the boys are detained in the Reformatory, I do not see what other trade could be more successfully taught than weaving.

6. *Tape-making.*—The syllabus on tape-making has been considerably improved since the last inspection, but not sufficiently to justify tape-making being considered as a separate industry from weaving. Ten students were examined in tape-making and nine passed. Silk-weaving has been started on a small scale in this department. The enclosed specimen is one end of a silk kamarband or waistband; I think the experiment promises success.

7. *General remarks.*—A show-room or store-room for storing manufactured articles is required; at present all the things are kept in the office, which is too small and dark even for the use of the clerks. An assistant carpenter is necessary in the Carpentry department, if orders for work are to be taken. One man cannot teach four classes and attend to other work also. At the *Anjuman* there is one teacher for each standard in the carpentry section. Some arrangement should be made for opening a stall at Madras for the sale of the cotton goods manufactured at the Reformatory.

Read—the following letter from W. H. Y. NURSE, Esq., Madras, to the Director of Public Instruction, dated Madras, 11th October 1893:—

I have the honour to append results of my examination of the pupils of the Chingleput Reformatory School in tailoring, and to state with much pleasure that they are most satisfactory.

REPORT.

Fourth standard.—Two boys presented themselves, both being of the tailor-class. They were given a sack coat to work. In watching them at their work I found one of them, No. 121, did the work like an ordinary tailor, while the other, No. 109, had a novel way of putting the parts of the garment together which, though satisfactory in the end, was tedious. The only inference that could be drawn from this was that the tuition of both the boys was not the same, and No. 121 being a tailor before being admitted into the Reformatory School knew the method of putting the garment together, apart from any instruction he had received from the master-tailor of the school, while the other was wanting in the mode of making a coat. These two boys, who, I understand, leave school at the end of the year, will, after six months' practice in a private firm, be able to earn 8 annas each per day.

Third standard.—Five boys presented themselves; of these 4 passed, one with merit, while the fifth failed. The boys did remarkably well, their work being regular and clean. Even in this class there was no system. Each boy had his own way of putting a garment together and there was no uniformity from start to finish.

Second standard.—Twelve boys appeared for this test. Each of them was given the leg of a pair of trousers to work; of these 11 passed, 5 with merit, and only one failed. The boys in this standard did well though the sewing was not up to mark. Last year the sewing of some of the lads was almost perfection, but this year there was a falling off and in some instances the sewing was coarse and irregular. They made too much use of the sewing machine and this might be the cause of falling off in hand-sewing.

First standard.—Thirteen appeared, 9 passed, 4 with merit, and 4 failed. This standard, as was the rule, did best. In some instances the sewing could not have been done better, but even in this class there was a want of system and each boy had his own way of handling the work and of sitting in most awkward positions.

Concluding remarks.—The results, though good as to the number who passed, still show the defects above pointed out, which reflect solely on the master-tailor, who apparently has no control over his class and is unable to demonstrate to the boys the advantage of doing things in the shortest and easiest way. The master-tailor has also omitted to instruct the boys in the mode of putting up the lining and interlining which are essential to the turning out of a well-made garment. Further, he has permitted the new treadle sewing-machine to be badly used and during the examination the work turned out by it was very unsatisfactory.

11th October 1893. (Signed) W. H. Y. NURSE.

The above reports will be communicated to the Superintendent with the following remarks:—

1. The results in the several industries, as summarised below, are on the whole satisfactory:—

Industry.	Number presented.	Number passed.		
		Merit.	Ordinary.	Total.
Carpentry	27	14	13	27
Blacksmiths' work	19	6	13	19
Weaving	23	15	7	22
Tape-making	10	7	2	9
Tailoring	32	11	15	26

2. The report on tailoring is not very encouraging. The mastor-tailor should require the pupils to adopt a uniform and simple method of work, enforce greater discipline in his class, and show more satisfactory results at the next inspection.

3. It has not been stated whether any of the pupils have been preparing for the Elementary Technical Examination.

4. The question of constructing a show-room in the school and of establishing a commission agency at Madras for exposing the manufactured articles for sale will be dealt with separately. The question of extending the carpentry and blacksmiths' workshops and of erecting a weaving shed must stand over till final orders are passed regarding the removal of the institution to the neighbourhood of Madras.

5. Under the circumstances represented by Mr. Holder, the weaving industry will be continued, but with reference to Mr. Cardew's remarks in his last inspection report, the boys under each industry should be induced, as far as possible, to follow the trade learnt in the school.

6. The employment of an assistant carpentry instructor has not been approved by Government—*vide* G.O., No. 1259, Judicial, dated 21st June 1893. The question will, however, be considered on receipt of orders of Government on the Superintendent's letter, No. 1551, dated 16th September 1893.

(A true Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) A. MONRO,
Ag. Director of Public Instruction.

III.

Accounts of the Industrial department showing whether each trade is carried on at a profit or not in 1893.

Debit statement.

Trade.	Materials and unfinished articles on 31st December 1892.	Manufactured articles in store on 31st December 1892.	Outstandings on 31st December 1892.	Materials purchased in 1893.	Spent out of contingent fund in 1893.	Value of boys' labour employed in 1893.	Depreciation of tools at 10 per cent. of the cost.	Total.	Remarks.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
Carpentry	400 5 8	91 7 0	109 13 6	*1,083 11 3	13 10 0	125 14 0	31 15 0	1,856 12 5	* Includes Rs. 190–7–9 paid for a cooly carpenter employed during the year.
Blacksmith's work	167 3 11	35 13 0	13 1 0	368 15 9	14 10 4	111 14 0	36 9 0	748 3 0	
Weaving and Tape-making	110 14 0	88 13 9	113 2 11	529 1 6	†84 2 4	154 2 0	26 15 0	1,107 3 6	† Includes Rs. 70–8–0 paid for a cooly weaver employed during the year.
Tailoring	19 15 10	3 5 0	39 10 0	99 9 7	3 8 0	142 0 0	13 0 8	321 1 1	
Gardening	26 0 0	...	17 8 4	...	27 5 9	...	5 6 6	76 4 7	
Total ...	724 7 5	219 6 9	293 3 9	2,081 6 1	143 4 5	533 14 0	113 14 2	4,109 8 7	

Credit statement.

Trade.	Materials on 31st December 1893.	Value of unfinished articles on 31st December 1893.	Manufactured articles on 31st December 1893.	Outstandings on 31st December 1893.	Work turned out for the school in 1893.	Proceeds paid into the treasury in 1893.	Total.	Remarks.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	R. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
Carpentry	501 6 2	75 8 0	91 11 0	150 10 0	69 12 3	706 4 5	1,595 3 10	
Blacksmith's work	231 2 0	29 13 0	33 4 0	23 11 6	105 0 9	307 15 1	730 14 4	
Weaving and Tape-making	112 6 6	66 14 0	468 11 2	207 5 3	9 3 8	743 10 5	1,608 3 0	
Tailoring	36 14 3	...	5 6 0	47 5 3	205 7 7	163 2 7	458 3 8	
Gardening	1 0 0	20 0 0	...	9 7 0	...	229 14 8	260 5 8	
Total ...	882 12 11	192 3 0	599 0 2	438 7 0	389 8 3	*2,150 15 2	4,652 14 6	* If Rs. 1–15–6 (miscellaneous receipts in the year) are added, it will give the total amount Rs. 2,152–14–8 paid into the treasury.

CHINGLEPUT,
30th *March* 1894.

(Signed) H. C. F. NAILER, M.B., Surgn.-Major,
Superintendent.

IV.

EXTRACTS from the Reformatory School Visitors' Book.

1. Mr. S. Russell, I.C.S., District and Sessions Judge of Chingleput, writes: "I have been round the Reformatory this morning. Although the meeting fell through, everything is in excellent order. I have seen the boys drawn up for inspection. No complaints."—31st January 1893.

2. Mr. J. Andrew, I.C.S., Acting Joint Magistrate of Chingleput, writes: "Went round this morning and saw the boys at work. Everything all right."—6th February 1893.

3. Mr. A. G. Cardew, I.C.S., Inspector-General of Jails, writes: "Visited the school between 9 and 12 in the morning, and also in the afternoon, and was given full information on all points by the Superintendent, Surgeon-Major Thomas, and the Deputy Superintendent. I examined the buildings, food, clothing, and some of the registers, and saw the boys at work and at drill. The results were generally satisfactory.

* * * * *

I would record again the great advantage which this school possesses in being under the Educational Department. I feel that, if it were under the Jail Department, there would be an unavoidable tendency to regard and treat it as a jail."—27th February 1893.

4. Mr. H. O. D. Harding, I.C.S., Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of Chingleput, writes: "Inspected the institution to-day for the first time. Everything seems to be in excellent order. All the boys at work—weaving, tailoring and carpentry. Saw the food prepared. It looked very good."—4th March 1893.

5. M.R.Ry. M. Sanjivi Naidu Garu, Acting Tahsildar of Chingleput, writes: "A very useful institution. Everything is neat and clean. Boys look hale and healthy, and do the work attached to them with cheer."—18th May 1893.

6. Dr. Jas. Anderson Laing, Sanitary Commissioner, Madras, writes: "Visited the Reformatory this morning and found everything clean and in good order. The boys appeared all in good health. The glass windows at the top of the wards should be made to open and shut. I would not advice the removal of the glass as suggested by the Inspector-General of Jails."—30th May 1893.

7. The Rev. A. Andrew, Official Visitor, writes: "Visited the Reformatory this morning and found everything in good working order, and all the boys and attendants at their posts. The working of the school reflects credit on those in charge. * * *—4th September 1893.

8. M.R.Ry. P. Srinivasa Chariyar, Official Vistor, writes: "Visited the institution this evening and saw the boys at drill. Everything seems to be satisfactory."—8th September 1893.

9. Mr. A. E. Castle-Stuart Stuart, I.C.S., Acting Collector and District Magistrate of Chingleput, writes: "Visited the Reformatory this morning and went over all the departments. I found everything most satisfactory, but would suggest that a show-room should be built, so that visitors might be able to see at a glance what furniture, &c., is manufactured. The public have little means of knowing the utility of this institution, and if some of the articles manufactured here were on view in Madras, there would, I believe, be a large demand. Possibly, an agency might be established, especially for textile fabrics."—28th October 1893.

Staff.—Surgeon-Major H. A. F. Nailer assumed charge of the institution from Surgeon-Major W. F. Thomas, who held charge from the 1st April to the 18th November 1893. The teaching staff of the school remained the same as in the previous year. The standard of the school cannot be raised for the present, pending the provision of improved accommodation. Further, Government is unwilling to

sanction any increased charge at present unless it is absolutely indispensable, and the Acting Director cannot make out a pressing necessity for an additional general teacher.

2. *Strength.*—The strength of the school on the 31st December 1893 was 151, or two less than on the corresponding date in 1892, and the average attendance, viz., 150, was satisfactory. There were 35 admissions as in the previous two years. The Acting Director would remark, with reference to the steady decrease in the number of juveniles who were refused admission, that this might have been due not to any dearth in the number of juvenile criminals, but to the fact that Magistrates, who had once been informed of want of accommodation, ceased applying for the admission of juvenile offenders. The city of Madras contributed, as usual, the largest number and the worst type of inmates. The attention of the Commissioner of Police may be invited to the steadily increasing number of juvenile offenders in the town. The number of districts represented in the school presented no variations whatever, and it is noteworthy that Anantapur continued to be unrepresented. Of the 151 boys, 14 were of 10 years of age or below, 49 were between 11 and 12 years of age, and 88 were above 12 years of age. In the Reformatory Schools in Great Britain, there are ordinarily two divisions, viz., the senior and junior divisions. Juveniles above a certain age are at once admitted into the senior division, all boys below that age being kept in the junior division until such time as they can be transferred to the other division. The Superintendent is requested to favour the Acting Director with his views and the views of the committee as to whether a similar arrangement is practicable or expedient here, especially as the elderly pupils require generally to be more carefully looked after and subjected to a more rigid discipline than boys under twelve or thirteen. Most of the crimes for which the juveniles have been punished were of a serious nature; and the conduct of the pupils, who were guilty of murder and of placing obstruction on the Railway line, requires to be watched with extreme vigilance. The nationalities of the pupils do not call for any special comment, except that the increase in the number of Vellalas and Muhammadans is matter for regret. It will be useful in future reports to classify the nationalities also by districts, and it will suffice if the classification be confined to the great classes of the population, the criminal classes being distinguished under non-Brahman Hindus.

3. *Accommodation and equipment.*—Since the submission of the above report, the cubicles have almost all been renewed. The Public Works Department has been addressed regarding the dangerous condition of the roof of the latrine, and it is hoped that prompt action will be taken to put the latrine in order. No particulars appear regarding the condition of the library and the several school-registers. The boys should be encouraged to read instructive story-books and magazines in their vernacular.

4. *Sanitation and health.*—The year under report was an exceptionally healthy one with only 86 admissions into the hospital as against 239 and 383 during 1892 and 1891, respectively. The decrease is due partly to an improvement in the season and partly to the greater care exercised in admitting pupils into the hospital.

5. *Conduct and discipline.*—It is gratifying to note that the boys, as a whole, conducted themselves better than in the previous year. The nature of offences committed and punishments awarded and the number of pupils under each head should be shown in future reports side by side, so as to the enable the Director to see whether the punishments awarded are suitable. The Superintendent's proposals for the disposal of fines, promised in the concluding portion of paragraph 11 of the report, are awaited. The mark system continued to work satisfactorily. The average earning per week rose from Rs. 7–3–8 to Rs. 8, which is nearly double the earning in the Alipore Reformatory School, but is less than that in the Hazaribagh school, which amounted during 1892 to Rs. 9–14–1.

6. *General education.*—The general instruction given in the school covers a much wider ground than that in the Alipore and Hazaribagh schools, where optional subjects, such as History, Geography, Drawing, Music, &c., do not seem to be

taught. It is pleasing to note also that there was an increase in the strength of the special class and that 58 per cent., as only against 37 per cent. in the year previous, of the total number of boys were learning English. The school acquitted itself very creditably at the Assistant Inspector's examination as well as at the Primary School Examination held in January 1893.

7. *Industrial training.*—Of the several industries taught in the institution, Tailoring and Carpentry were very popular. Owing to want of accommodation and the inability of the Superintendent, Government Press, to allow the loan of some printing machinery, the introduction of Printing in the school has to be deferred. The Industrial department also obtained very good results both at the examination held by Mr. Holder in July 1893, and at the Government Technical Examinations. The success for the first time in the annals of the school of a pupil in the Intermediate Technical Examination in Weaving is encouraging. Particular attention seems to be paid to Drawing, but in order to place instruction in this important subject on a satisfactory footing it will be necessary, in cour[illegible] of time, to entrust the subject to a full-time Drawing-master. It is to be regret[illegible] that the Carpentry and Blacksmith's departments worked at a loss, though the industrial section, as a whole, yielded a larger profit than in 1892. Gardening and Weaving work resulted in a substantial profit. The Carpentry branch in the Alipore Reformatory School was worked at a large profit during 1892, and the Acting Director fails to see why a similar result should not be achieved in the Chingle-[illegible] Reformatory. A show room in the premises of the school was no doubt a great [illegible]esideratum. The arrangements proposed to be made with a firm at Madras for [illegible]xposing for sale the articles manufactured in the school will, it is hoped, meet with success. The sale-proceeds of the school manufactures rose from Rs. 1,846 to [illegible] 2151.

8. *Disc[illegible]d pupils.*—The [illegible]count of discharged pupils was, on the whole, satisfactory. The proportion of pupils, who had secured good reports since the opening of the institution compared favorably with that in the reformatories in Great Britain and Alipore. About 19 per cent. of the discharged pupils were following the trade learnt in the school, and [illegible] order that there may be an improvement in this direction, it is very necessary [illegible] the tastes and caste scruples of the individuals should be consulted before [illegible] are permitted to select an industry. Cultivation seems to have been wrongly shown in paragraph 25 as a trade taught in the school. The attention of the Inspecting officers is invited to the Superintendent's remarks in paragraph 26 of the report and this office circular of 1893, and they are requested to help the deserving and well-behaved pupils, as far as lies in their power, to gain a livelihood after their release. The Department is under an obligation to the Magistracy and the Police for the continued interest they have evinced on behalf of the discharged pupils.

9. *Finance.*—Due control and care appear to have been exercised over the finances of the school, and economies were effected under all the important heads of expenditure. There was a decrease in both the gross and net expenditure, and the cost of maintenance fell by Rs. 7 per head during the year. This is satisfactory. It is hoped that the introduction of the departmental system of rationing will result in a further decrease in the average expenditure.

10. *General.*—The Acting Director is glad to note that the substitution of gingelly-oil for ghee has not affected the health of the pupils. There was a decrease in the number of meetings of the members of the visiting committee. It is earnestly hoped that there will be, in future, one such meeting monthly in accordance with the rules. The report under review is briefer and clearer than its predecessor, but it might still be condensed by exhibiting some of the information given in the report in the form of tabular statements. In conclusion, the Acting Director congratulates the Superintendent, the Deputy Superintendent and the staff on the very successful working of the institution during the year.

(A true Extract.)

(Signed) A. MONRO,

Ag. Director of Public Instruction.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

From the Acting Director of Public Instruction, dated Madras, 16th May 1894, No. O-118.

ORDER—dated 31st May 1894, No. 1319, Judicial.

Recorded, with the following remarks :—

(1) the Superintendent's observations on the subject of gingelly oil are noted; the use of this article was perhaps too hastily abandoned in Lunatic Asylums in favour of [illegible];

(2) it is observed in paragraph 22 of the report that textile fabrics of a peculiar kind are manufactured in the school; the nature of these fabrics should be explained;

(3) the table given in paragraph 23 of the report would be more interesting if it contained particulars of the employment of the boys in the Reformatory; such particulars should be given in future;

(4) the fall in the cost of dietary *per* head, though small, is satisfactory;

(5) the Government is inclined to agree with the Director's remarks on the subject of separating the elder and younger boys; the conclusions arrived at by him after consulting the Superintendent should be reported to Government [illegible]

(6) it is doubtful if much [illegible]tage accrues from the teach[illegible] of English in the school; the Government desire[illegible] have the Director's opinion on the point;

(7) it should be considered whether the dismissal of the master tailor is not expedient;

(8) the Superintendent should in [illegible]re reports give the certificate regarding the maintenance of an inventory of [illegible] which is referred to in paragraph 3 of G.O., dated 18th September 1893, No. [illegible]20, Financial;

(9) the report is, on the whole, highly satisfactory.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

ENDORSEMENT—dated 31st May 1894, No. 1320, Judicial.

Copy to the Government of India, Home Department.

(Signed) J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

227039